

PONY

Maths

By: Mohamed Nasreldin



4th

Primary
First Term

2022

Theme 1 Number Sense and Operations

Unit 1 Place Value



Concept 1.1 Reinforcing Place Value

Lesson 1

Digit, Numeral and Number

Lesson Objectives

At the end of this lesson, the student will be able to:

- Explain the difference between Digit, Numeral and Number.
- Discuss how the Place Value of a number can change.

Digit

it is a **single symbol** used to make numerals. Digits are **limited**, starting from the digit **0** and ending with the digit **9** (Ten digits: 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 or 9).

Number

It is an **amount** related to the numeral and consists of one or more digits. The numbers are unlimited and **endless**.

Numeral

It is a **symbol** or **name** that stands for a **number**. Examples: 3, 49 and twelve are all numerals.

- The following table shows examples of Digits, Numbers and Numerals:

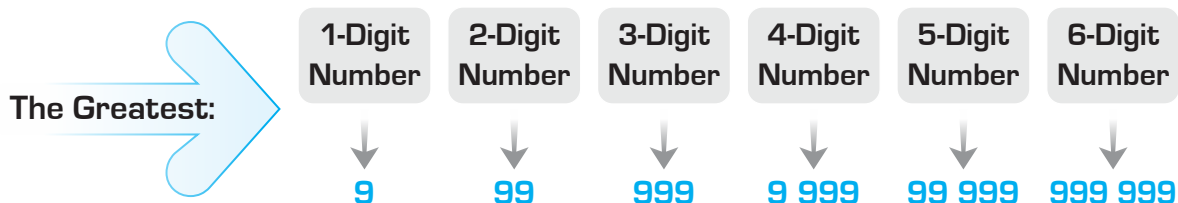
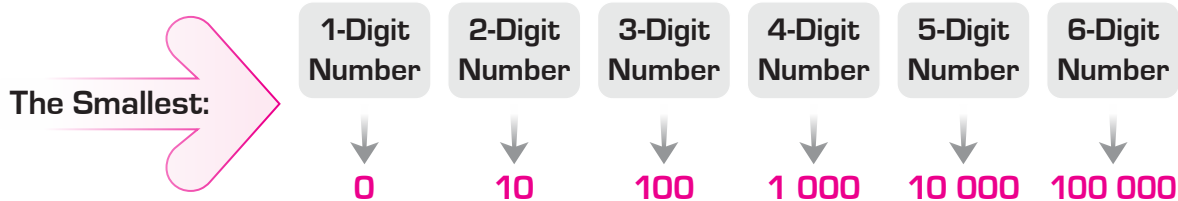
	Digit	Number	Numeral
7	✓	✓	✓
25		✓	✓
Five			✓
3	✓	✓	✓
256		✓	✓
Seventy three			✓

- So,**
- The number is an idea, the numeral is how we write it.
 - All digits are numbers (a 1-digit number), not all numbers are digits.
 - All digits and numbers can be called numerals.

- 1 Write each number in the appropriate column. (Some numbers may belong to more than one column).

		Digit	Number	Numeral
a	369	.....	.....	.....
b	24	.....	.....	.....
c	9	.....	.....	.....
d	Forty six	.....	.....	.....
e	2 000	.....	.....	.....
f	620 336	.....	.....	.....
g	Eight	.....	.....	.....
h	7	.....	.....	.....
i	88	.....	.....	.....
j	0	.....	.....	.....
k	Three hundred seventeen	.....	.....	.....
l	Ninety	.....	.....	.....

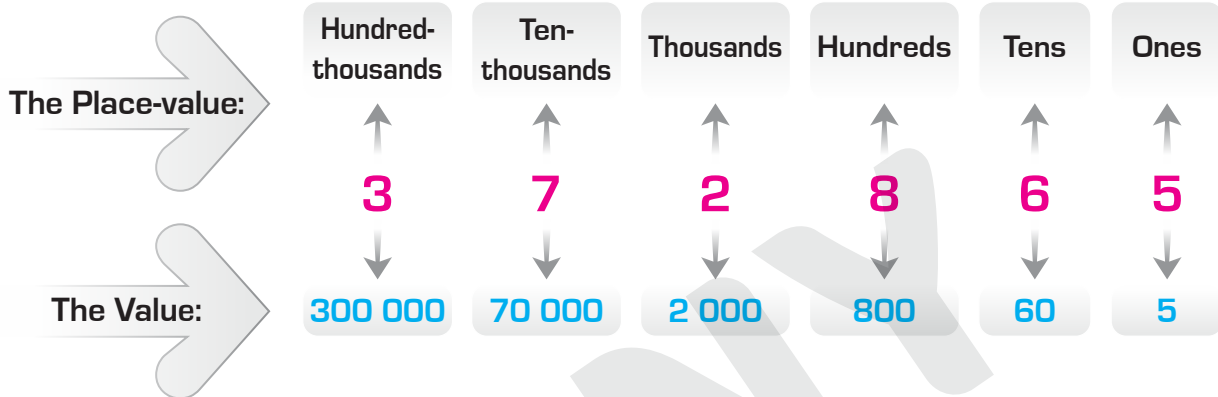
Remember that:



The Place Value

- In the following number: 372 865

Thousands			Ones		
Hundreds	Tens	Ones	Hundreds	Tens	Ones
3	7	2	8	6	5



- 2 Write the **greatest** and the **smallest** number that can be formed from the digits (5, 7, 9, 0 and 4).

- The **greatest** number:
- The **smallest** number:

- 3 Write the Place value of the digit (3) in each of the following:

- a 545 223 :
- b 423 500 :
- c 12 045 :
- d 23 466 :
- e 25 124 :

- 4 Circle the appropriate **symbol** to compare numbers:

	The First Number	Comparison Symbol	The Second Number
a	54 336	< = >	45 336
b	900 900	< = >	99 000
c	56 002	< = >	50 602
d	4 500	< = >	4 500

Lesson 2

Really Big Numbers

Lesson Objectives

At the end of this lesson, the student will be able to:

- Recognize all Place Values of integers up to one billions.
- Explain how the value of a number changes based on its place within the number.

We know that:

– The **largest 6-digit number** is 999999

– **It is read as:** Nine hundred ninety-nine thousand, nine hundred ninety-nine.

We can find the number that comes just after it by adding the number “1”, as follows:

Millions	Numerical period Thousands			Numerical period Ones		
	Hundreds	Tens	Ones	Hundreds	Tens	Ones
	9	9	9	9	9	9
						1
1	0	0	0	0	0	0

– The **resulting number** is 1000,000 and is read as “**One million**”.

So, We know that there is a numerical period called Millions, followed by another numerical period called Billions, as follows:

Billions (Milliards)	Numerical period Millions			Numerical period Thousands			Numerical period Ones		
	Hundreds	Tens	Ones	Hundreds	Tens	Ones	Hundreds	Tens	Ones
One									

Example (1):

Use the following Place Value table to read the shown number:

Billions (Milliards)	Millions			Thousands			Ones		
Ones	Hundreds	Tens	Ones	Hundreds	Tens	Ones	Hundreds	Tens	Ones
		3	5	8	9	1	4	5	5
	35 Millions			891 Thousands			455		

- The previous number is read from left to right so that each number is followed by the name of the period :
Thirty-five **million**, eight hundred ninety-one **thousand**, four hundred fifty-five.

Example (2):

Use the following Place Value table to read the shown number:

Billions (Milliards)	Millions			Thousands			Ones		
Ones	Hundreds	Tens	Ones	Hundreds	Tens	Ones	Hundreds	Tens	Ones
	8	1	5	5	2	0	0	2	1
	815 Millions			520 Thousands			21		

- The previous number is read as:
Eight hundred fifteen **million**, five hundred twenty **thousand**, twenty one.

Example (3):

Use the following Place Value table to read the shown number:

Billions (Milliards)	Millions			Thousands			Ones		
Ones	Hundreds	Tens	Ones	Hundreds	Tens	Ones	Hundreds	Tens	Ones
3	9	9	0	7	0	2	5	7	0
3 Billions	990 Millions			702 Thousands			570		

- The previous number is read as:
Three **billion**, nine hundred ninety **million**, seven hundred two **thousand**, five hundred seventy.

1 Use the following Place Value table to read the shown number:

Billions (Milliards)	Millions			Thousands			Ones		
Ones	Hundreds	Tens	Ones	Hundreds	Tens	Ones	Hundreds	Tens	Ones
		2	7	2	5	4	9	8	5
.....		

– The previous number is read as:

Billions (Milliards)	Millions			Thousands			Ones		
Ones	Hundreds	Tens	Ones	Hundreds	Tens	Ones	Hundreds	Tens	Ones
1	3	9	0	4	0	2	6	5	0
.....		

– The previous number is read as:

2 Write the following numbers: (In Standard Form):

a $45 \text{ Millions} + 120 \text{ Thousands} + 123 = \dots\dots\dots$

b $259 \text{ Millions} + 24 \text{ Thousands} = \dots\dots\dots$

c $275 \text{ Millions} + 299 = \dots\dots\dots$

d $9 \text{ Billions} + 109 \text{ Millions} + 56 \text{ Thousands} + 2 = \dots\dots\dots$

e $3 \text{ Billions} + 215 \text{ Thousands} + 28 = \dots\dots\dots$

3 Complete the following:

a $9\,445\,325 = \dots\dots\dots \text{ Millions} + \dots\dots\dots \text{ Thousands} + \dots\dots\dots$

b $925\,023\,007 = \dots\dots\dots \text{ Millions} + \dots\dots\dots \text{ Thousands} + \dots\dots\dots$

- c 24 000 305 = Millions + Thousands +
- d 6 025 007 000 = Billions + Millions +
Thousands +
- e 8 029 000 028 = Billions + Millions +
Thousands +

4 In each of the following numbers, find the **Place Value** of the digit 7:

- In the number 35 **7**85 692, the digit 7 is in place.
- In the number 2 522 5**7**3, the digit 7 is in place.
- In the number **7** 325 864 125, the digit 7 is in place.
- In the number 125 000 34**7**, the digit 7 is in place.
- In the number 24 000 **7**10, the digit 7 is in place.
- In the number 2 **7**00 200 300, the digit 7 is in place.

5 Underline the digit in the **Ten-millions** place:

- a** 2 587 924 388. **b** 25 348 975.
c 962 525 252.

6 Underline the digit in the **Thousands** place:

- a** 345 582 622.
- b** 9 909 909.
- c** 253 332.

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Exercises Book



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Theme 1

Number Sense and Operations

Unit 1 Place Value



Concept 1.1 Reinforcing Place Value

Lesson 1&2

Digit, Numeral, Number/ Really Big Numbers

1 Complete the following table by placing a tick (✓) as shown in the example.

		Digit	Number	Numeral
Ex.	25		✓	✓
a	8			
b	125			
c	Eight			
d	Two hundred fifteen			
e	3			
f	45			
g	200 + 5			

2 Use the following numbers to make the largest and smallest possible number.

a (6, 8, 7, 2, 9) The largest number is:

The smallest number is:

b (2, 0, 8, 3, 4) The largest number is:

The smallest number is:

c (5, 1, 9, 3, 4) The largest number is:

The smallest number is:

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- d) (8, 0, 2, 7, 5) The largest number is:
The smallest number is:

3 Complete the following table: (write the place value and the value of the number 8 in each number):

	The number	The place value	The value
a	422 4 <u>8</u> 5	.....	.....
b	<u>3</u> 8 250	.....	.....
c	<u>8</u> 3 115	.....	.....
d	700 <u>8</u> 10	.....	.....
e	415 12 <u>8</u>	.....	.....
f	<u>8</u> 20 200	.....	.....
g	210 6 <u>8</u> 2	.....	.....

4 Complete using: (< , = or >):

- a) 452 252 542 252 b) 25 225 25 252
c) 60 606 600 060 d) 10 000 9 999
e) 20 850 20 850 f) 900 900 99 999

5 Use the following place value table to read the numbers shown:

a	Billions (Millions)	Millions			Thousands			Ones		
	Ones	Hundreds	Tens	Ones	Hundreds	Tens	Ones	Hundreds	Tens	Ones
				8	1	0	4	2	8	8
		

– The previous number is read as:

b

Billions (Millions)	Millions			Thousands			Ones		
Ones	Hundreds	Tens	Ones	Hundreds	Tens	Ones	Hundreds	Tens	Ones
		4	3	1	8	0	0	0	5
.....		

– The previous number is read as:

.....

c

Billions (Millions)	Millions			Thousands			Ones		
Ones	Hundreds	Tens	Ones	Hundreds	Tens	Ones	Hundreds	Tens	Ones
	5	1	8	1	2	0	2	0	8
.....		

– The previous number is read as:

.....

d

Billions (Millions)	Millions			Thousands			Ones		
Ones	Hundreds	Tens	Ones	Hundreds	Tens	Ones	Hundreds	Tens	Ones
5	0	0	2	4	0	3	7	5	0
.....		

– The previous number is read as:

.....

e

Billions (Millions)	Millions			Thousands			Ones		
Ones	Hundreds	Tens	Ones	Hundreds	Tens	Ones	Hundreds	Tens	Ones
7	3	6	5	4	2	9	9	6	8
.....		

– The previous number is read as:

.....

6 Write the following numbers in numbers:

- a 25 millions + 250 thousands + 200 =
- b 120 millions + 25 thousands + 12 =
- c 300 millions + 5 thousands + 3 =
- d 600 millions + 200 thousands + 3 =
- e 5 billions + 6 millions + 4 thousands + 4 =
- f 9 billions + 25 millions + 125 thousands + 225 =

7 Complete the following:

- a 254 456 = billion + million + thousands +
- b 7 024 258 = billion + million + thousands +
- c 14 105 = billion + million + thousands +
- d 9 005 002 = billion + million + thousands +
- e 23 015 = billion + million + thousands +
- f 7 000 021 = billion + million + thousands +

8 Complete the following table:

	The number	The place in which the digit 4 is located
a	227 102 2 <u>4</u> 5	.....
b	13 2 <u>4</u> 7 258	.....
c	<u>4</u> 127 578	.....
d	225 12 <u>4</u>	.....
e	2 <u>4</u> 15 220	.....
f	6 125 200 <u>4</u> 82	.....
g	2 <u>4</u> 8 367 250	.....
h	<u>4</u> 000 000 525	.....
i	5 <u>4</u> 00 300 200	.....
j	2 <u>4</u> 100 000	.....

9 Circle the digit in the place shown:

	The number	The place in which the digit is located
a	528 745 432	Ones
b	789 654 026	Hundreds
c	427 167 523	Thousands
d	210 347 163	Millions
e	793 400 063	Ten thousands
f	7 463 814 325	Billions
g	9 521 005 136	Hundred millions
h	8 852 963 852	snollim neT
i	520 753 159	sdnasuoht derdnuH
j	8 201 093	sneT

10 Complete all of the following:

- The largest 5-digit number is
- The smallest 4-digit number is
- The largest 6 - different - digit number is
- The smallest 6- different - digit number is
- The value of the digit 6 in the number 126 251 is
- The value of the digit 3 in the number 32 105 is
- The place value of the digit 0 in the number 120 213 is
- The place value of the digit 4 in the number 10 214 is
- The largest number that can be formed from numbers (5, 6, 3, 8, 2) is
- The smallest number that can be formed from numbers (5, 0, 7, 3, 1) is

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- k The largest 5-digit number that can be formed from the digits (3, 7, 2) is
- l The smallest 6-digit number that can be formed from the digits (6, 8, 4) is
- m $450 \text{ millions} + 50 \text{ thousands} = \dots\dots\dots$
- n $25 \text{ millions} + 20 = \dots\dots\dots$
- o $40\,002\,200 = \dots\dots\dots \text{ millions} + \dots\dots\dots \text{ thousands} + \dots\dots\dots$
- p $7\,458\,115\,251 = \dots\dots\dots \text{ billions} + \dots\dots\dots \text{ million} + \dots\dots\dots$
thousand +
- q The number 77 002 205 is read as
- r The number “Three hundred five million, fourteen thousand , seven” is written as
- s The digit 3 in the number 36 154 258 is in place .
- t The digit 8 in the number 45 185 252 is place .
- u The digit in the number 7 335 102 562 is in the bil-
lions place.
- v The digit in the number 922 157 528 is in the hun-
dred-millions place.

11 Choose the correct answer:

- a is an amount related to the numerical form and con-
sists of one or more digit. (number or number or numerical form)
- b is writing the number in any way.
(number or number or numerical form)
- c is a digit. (15 or 9 or eight)

- d is a number. (two hundred fifty or $5 + 200$ or 29)
- e The largest 4-digit number is
(9 999 or 9 000 or 1 000)
- f The smallest 5-digit number is
(99 999 or 10 000 or 10 234)
- g The largest 5-different-digit number is
(765 98 or 234 10 or 10,000)
- h The smallest 4 different-digit number is
(9 876 or 1 023 or 1000)
- i The value of the digit 7 in the number 125 327 is
(7 or 70 or 700)
- j The value of the digit 0 in the number 87 105 is
(0 or 10 or 100)
- k The place value of the digit 8 in the number 15 382 is
(ones or tens or hundreds)
- l The place value of the digit 7 in the number 725 145 is
(thousands or tens of thousands or hundreds of thousands)
- m The largest number that can be formed from the digits (8, 6, 1, 7, 9)
is
(97 168 or 16 789 or 89 761)
- n The smallest number that can be formed from digits (0, 8, 1, 4, 5)
is
(85 510 or 10 458 or 85 410)
- o The largest 6-digit number that can be formed from the digits (9, 1, 7)
is
(971 971 or 999 917 or 111179)
- p The smallest 5-digit number that can be formed from the digits (8, 2, 6)
is
(22 268 or 88862 or 20 068)

Worksheet 1

Up to Lesson (1&2)

1 Complete the following:

- a The number that represents the numerical formula: “three hundred and seventeen” is
- b The value of the number 3 in the number 234 542 124 is
- c The largest 6-digit number is
- d The billion is the largest number consisting of digits.
- e All digits areand not all numbers are

2 Choose the correct answer from the brackets:

- a “8” is (a digit only **or** a digit and a number only **or** a digit and a number and a numerical form)
- b The place value of the number 0 in the number 30 745 is (thousands **or** tens of thousands **or** zero)
- c The smallest 5- different – digits number is (10 000 **or** 90 000 **or** 10 234)
- d The largest number that can be formed from numbers (2, 7, 1, 0, 3) is (70 321 **or** 73 210 **or** 10 237)
- e $500 + 0 + 25 =$ (500 025 **or** 5 025 **or** 525)

3 Complete using < , = or >:

- a 45 250 54 205
- b 200 005 25 000
- c 80 808 808 080
- d One hundred thousand 100 000

4 Arrange the following number in an ascending order:

(100 100 , 99 999 , 990 000 , 10 000)

– The largest 5-digit number is , , ,

5 Arrange the following number in an ascending order:

a 85 millions + 250 thousands + 210 =

b 2 billions + 30 thousands + 20 =

c 444 365 245 = Millions + thousands +

d 50 000 360 = Millions + thousands +